

SOVIET VISITORS STUDY MIDWEST FARM IN ACTION

By CARL HIRSCH

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The rich good will of "farmers meeting farmers" was the spirit of these first two days in which a Soviet agricultural delegation visited central Iowa.

There was a hearty welcome for the 12 Russians wherever they went — visiting "typical" corn-hog farms, pausing in hawk-eye villages, banqueting with the local bigwigs.

As the delegation leader, Vladimir Matskevitch, put it, "we are being met very warmly and very hospitably."

In a little speech replying to the warm hearty welcome here, he referred to farming as "the most peaceful profession" and spoke of the mutual understanding which could grow out of an interchange such as is now taking place, with Soviet farmers here and a U. S. agricultural delegation visiting in the USSR.

"From this objective of peace, the progress of mankind will benefit," declared Matskevitch, who is the Soviet Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Yesterday, the group visited the 160-acre farm of Richard L. Alleman, who told newsmen he had "never seen a Russian before."

The delegation, accompanied by some 60 newsmen and officials, toured across the farm on a hayrack inspecting the crops, the farm implements, the live-

stock pens.

When one of the Russians asked Mrs. Alleman how she felt about this "invasion," she replied: "It doesn't bother us, we're glad to have them." She added that she had looked forward to the arrival of the Russians like "company coming" ever since the Allemans had agreed to let their farm become an exhibit for the visitors.

"We talked it over and decided we would certainly be

honored to have them," 25-year-old Alleman told reporters.

The visitors, using interpreters, peppered their hosts with questions about the corn yield, the plowing method, the feeding and marketing and the cost of machinery. Alleman, who rents his farm from a relative on a 50-50 share basis, said he nets \$5,000 a year.

Spending what they said was a very instructive day, the delegation (Continued on Page 2)

White House Acts To Indict UAW

DETROIT, July 19.—Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Auto Workers, disclosed here yesterday that the union learned the White House had ordered an indictment of the UAW on charges of using union funds in support of labor-endorsed candidates.

"We have information that Attorney General Brownell has been instructed by the White House to issue an indictment against the union," Mazey told Labor's Daily, a publication of the International Typographical Union.

"We welcome the challenge," Mazey added. "We believe working people have the right, through the democratic processes of their union, to express their ideas and opinions through their own radio and television programs and their own publications."

He said the union is ready to carry the issue to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

The expected indictment, which would put the union and Mazey personally on trial, developed out of a Grand Jury investigation of UAW expenditures on its radio and TV program as the Republican Party's campaign to smash political activities of labor union got under way recently.

Although Mazey offered to sign a stipulation "confessing" to union expenditures for the TV and radio programs and the support of labor-endorsed candidates through those programs, the attorney general's office insisted on subpoenaing the union's books and going through the motions of an investigation.

The charges were leveled by Michigan Republican chairman John Feikens and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. Mazey said they "launched an assault upon our civil liberties."

"What's wrong with a union of 600,000 members (in Michigan) making endorsements? Mazey asked. "We have one weekly television program. The Republican Party controls 51 daily newspapers in Michigan, not one of which ever endorses a candidate supported by labor."

Mazey challenged the epithet "labor bosses" the Republicans throw at union leaders. He observed that the union is far more democratic than the government itself. The union's policy is approved by a convention based on one delegate for every 400 members, while Congress is based on one delegate for every 340,000 persons, he said.

ONE FINAL PUSH NEEDED FOR LAST \$8,000 OF FUND DRIVE

The Daily Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign is less than \$8,000 short of completion. Outside of New York, six areas—Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Iowa and Montana—have reached their respective targets. Three others—Illinois, Maryland and New England—are just a few dollars short.

Readers in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan have from \$500 to \$700 to go to reach their goals, Missouri has \$250 to go, and Western Pa. \$100.

Minnesota-Dakotas area supporters are lagging badly, as are those in most Southern states. Outside of Tennessee, little has come from the South while the Minnesota area, which is doing a swell circulation job, has contributed little more than a third of its \$2,500 goal.

We were anxious to complete the campaign before the end of this month, and urge our readers to give one final push to raise that last \$8,000.

Rush your-contributions today to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXII, No. 143
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, July 20, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Ike Calls NATO Anti-Nazi; Bulganin Asks All-Europe Plan

Robeson May Travel —But Not in Europe!

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The State Department today rescinded the special jimcrow order restricting Paul Robeson's travel rights to the continental limits of the United States. His lawyers, Leonard B. Boudin of New York, and James Wright of Washington, were so informed by telephone today.

The action resulted from the noted singer's dramatic confrontation of passport policy-making officials late yesterday in a demand he be granted a passport at once. At the end of the conference, Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Administration, indicated the special order would be rescinded.

The order, in effect against Robeson since 1952, prevented his traveling to Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, Hawaii, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, places where in general no passport is required.

Henderson said the question of a passport, however, for Robeson, so he could travel anywhere else in the world, would be taken to State Department top levels, a decision to be forthcoming within a few days, according to Lloyd Brown, who accompanied Robeson as public relations adviser.

Others at the conference included Scott McLeod, administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State; Miss Frances Knight, director, Passport Office, and an assistant; Raymond T. Yingling, of the Secretary of State's legal adviser's department.

With Robeson also were Paul Robeson Jr.; a friend, William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, and the lawyers.

When Robeson, in a militant mood, appeared in Washington in the morning determined on a passport in view of the June 23 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the State Department has no "arbitrary right" to deny passports, he was told Miss Knight was unavailable and he was given an audience with Yingling only. Brown said it was Robeson's insistent demand that he meet with persons who could make a decision which led to the afternoon conference.

Press conferences after both sessions were attended by wire service and other reporters and photographers, including the Afro-American, Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Amsterdam News, Associated Negro Press and National Negro Press Association. A filmed interview with Robeson by CBS was held before the new State Department building.

The State Department officials' attention had been called to the wide interest in Robeson's passport noted in the Negro press.

Robeson said he planned concert tours of Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China,

World Watches Passport Fight

By Cable to the Daily Worker

GENEVA, July 19.—Papers all over the world have headlined the story of Paul Robeson's action to force the State Department to grant him a passport.

The Manchester Guardian in England ran two headlines side by side today.

The first headline says: "Destroying All Curtains, President Eisenhower's Appeal."

The second headline says: "Paul Robeson Again Seeks Passport."

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By JOSEPH CLARK
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

GENEVA, July 19.—The Big Four heads of government today began the discussion of the German question, following an amicable and swift agreement by their foreign ministers on the conference agenda. President Eisenhower said he could assure the Soviet leaders that when he was head of NATO it had no aggressive designs. To this, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin replied that he accepted the words and promises of Eisenhower, but that since the time the President was chief of NATO a number of individuals connected with guiding it had made statements to the contrary, that is, statements on the anti-Soviet character of NATO.

Bulganin, in today's discussion, again proposed German unification through stages, and opposed the inclusion of Germany in any alliance directed against any of the powers. Bulganin also said that the Soviet Union had asked to join NATO, and that the refusal of this request revealed the aims of that organization.

President Eisenhower said NATO was formed to prevent a military vacuum in Germany into which a revival of Nazism might have entered.

British Prime Minister Anthony Eden said there were various types of security arrangements:

One such type, Eden said, was the all-European type proposed by Bulganin, which would include the U.S. But Eden suggested that his proposal of a setup that would include the Big Four plus Germany in a security arrangement was much simpler.

French Premier Edgar Faure declared that if German reunification was delayed it would mean no reunification.

The foreign ministers will meet tomorrow morning to continue the discussion.

Bulganin noted in the discussion that he trusted there would be time for other questions besides the four that were included in the agenda.

The speed with which the foreign ministers yesterday reached agreement on the agenda as it is now constituted, achieving accord in an hour and a half what had taken hours, days and weeks to achieve in previous such meetings, impressed observers here.

The following four subjects were agreed upon for the agenda:

1. The reunification of Germany.
2. European security.
3. The problem of Disarmament.
4. The development of contacts

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Nehru Says Big 4 Can't Ignore Far East

NEW DELHI, India, July 19.—Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said today the Far East is a more explosive problem than Germany and cannot be ignored by the big powers.

In an obvious reference to the Big Four meeting in Geneva, Nehru said he hoped the big powers would give some consideration to Formosa and the Far East question, and "prepare some ground for a smooth consideration of the whole problem later."

He added that the Formosa question cannot be considered without China.

"At some time a conference will have to be held to discuss the Far East," the Indian statesman said at a press conference at which he reviewed his recent trip to the Soviet Union. "But informal approaches should be made before any final discussions."

The premier sent his good wishes to the Geneva Conference. "I hope there is a definite and precise creation of an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and settlement of all international disputes by mutual negotiations," Nehru said.

"My own strong feeling is that there has been a great improvement in the U. S. in regard to popular or governmental reaction."

Asked to comment on President Eisenhower's proposal for consideration at the summit meeting of the future of East Europe states, Nehru said each country must be treated separately. The approach should be peaceful in accordance with the people's wishes, he said.

These questions could be considered better when the cold war

(Continued on Page 4)

Excerpts from Opening Speeches At Geneva by Eisenhower, Bulganin

Following are excerpts from the opening speech of President Eisenhower at the Geneva conference:

Coexistence

No doubt there are among our nations philosophical convictions which are in many respects irreconcilable. Nothing that we can say or do here will change that fact. However, it is not always necessary that people should think alike and believe alike before they can work together. The essential thing is that none should attempt by force or trickery to make his beliefs prevail and thus to impose his system on the unwilling.

Germany

First is the problem of unifying Germany and forming an all-German government based on free elections. Ten years have passed since the German armistice—and Germany is still divided.

That division does a grievous wrong to a people which is entitled, like any other, to pursue together a common destiny. While that division continues, it creates a basic source of instability in Europe.

In the interests of enduring peace, our solution should take account of the legitimate security interests of all concerned. That is why we insist a united Germany is entitled at its choice, to exercise its inherent right of collective self-defense.

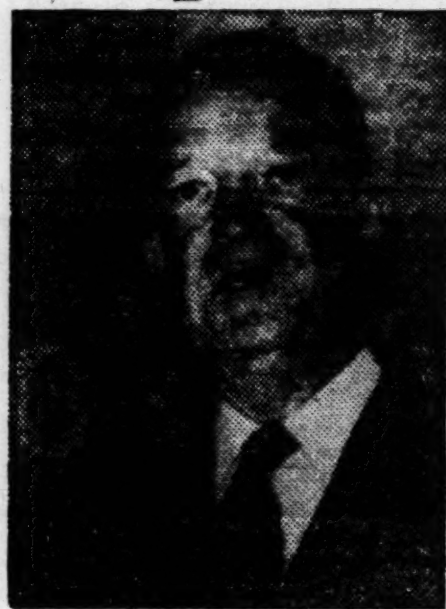
European Security

By the same token, we are ready to take account of legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union. The Paris agreements contain many provisions which serve this purpose. But we are quite ready to consider further reciprocal safeguards which are reasonable and practical and compatible with the security of all concerned.

On a broader plane, there is the problem of respecting the right of peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and of restoring sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been deprived of them. The American people feel strongly that certain peoples of Eastern Europe, many with a long and proud record of national existence, have not yet been given the benefit of this pledge of our United Nations wartime declaration, reinforced by other wartime agreements.

Disarmament

... we should consider whether the problem of limitation of armament may not best be approached by seeking—as a first



EISENHOWER

step-dependable ways to supervise and inspect military establishments, so that there can be no frightful surprises, whether by sudden attack or by secret violation of agreed restrictions.

In this field nothing is more important than that we explore together the challenging and central problem of effective mutual inspection. Such a system is the foundation for real disarmament.

In addition, we must press forward in developing the use of atomic energy of constructive purposes. We regret that the Soviet Union has never accepted our proposal of December, 1953, that nations possessing stockpile of fissionable material should join to contribute to a "World Bank" so as, in steadily increasing measure, to substitute cooperation in human welfare for competition in means of human destructions. We still believe that if the Soviet Union would according to its ability contribute to this great project, that act would improve the international climate.

East-West Relations

There is the problem of communication and human contacts as among our peoples. We frankly fear the consequences of a situation where whole peoples are isolated from the outside world. The American people want to be friends with the Soviet peoples. There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations. There are no territorial conflicts or commercial rivalries. Historically, our two countries have always been at peace.

But friendly understanding between peoples does not readily develop when there are artificial barriers such as now interfere with communications. It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down. But this can only be done in an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence.

SOVIET VISITORS STUDY A MIDWEST FARM IN ACTION

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gation returned to Des Moines last night to be feted at a Des Moines Chamber of Commerce banquet. Today they are scheduled to make another visit to a farm near Washington, Iowa.

They are to spend 12 days in Iowa, mainly studying the corn-hog system of midwest farming in what one of the Russians called "the breadbasket of America."

Their arrival here on Sunday quickly established an air of relaxed friendliness, with numerous farm families stopping the Russians to shake their hands and to exchange the kind of warm greeting that easily crossed the language barrier.

AIRPORT WELCOME

At the Des Moines airport, where the Soviet group arrived from New York after a quick stopover in Chicago, some 2,000 Iowans were on hand to greet

them.

As the delegation filed out of the plane, waving a greeting, the crowd that packed the ramp and rook balcony of the airport terminal broke out in spontaneous applause.

A group of four Des Moines girls carried a large sign on which they had lettered the word "welcome" in Russian. Two of the girls have been studying Russian at college.

Soon the airport was a scene of handshaking, autographing, the exchanging of American and Soviet-made cigarettes, mutual picture-taking by the Russians and the Iowans.

There were a few short speeches on both sides, and then the Soviet group was taken to the Fort Des Moines hotel.

After dinner, they window-shopped through the town. Everywhere they were greeted with friendliness.

Following are excerpts from the opening speech of Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin at the Geneva conference:

Coexistence

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is clear. We have always been in favor of peace among the peoples and of peaceful coexistence between all nations irrespective of their internal systems, irrespective of whether the state concerned is a monarchy or a republic, whether it is capitalist or socialist, because the social and economic system existing in any country is the internal affair of its people.

Recognition of this indisputable fact would be of great significance for the successful settlement of the outstanding international problems.

Germany

The Soviet Government now as in the past favors the unification of Germany in conformity with the national interests of the German people and security in Europe.

The unification of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state would be of paramount importance both for the peace of Europe and for the German nation itself, which has on more than one occasion suffered losses and devastation caused by war.

It must be admitted that the remilitarization of Western Germany and her integration into military groupings of the Western powers is the main obstacle at the present time to the unification of Germany.

It would be well to exchange views here bearing in mind the need to seek a solution of the German problem even though in present circumstances we may fail to reach immediate agreement on the reunification of Germany. In that case the problem should be solved step by step.

European Security

The Soviet Government is convinced that the best way to insure peace and prevent new aggression in Europe is to establish a system of a collective security with the participation in it of all European nations and of the United States of America.

... in order to help reach agreement, the process of establishing a collective security system in Europe could be divided into two stages.

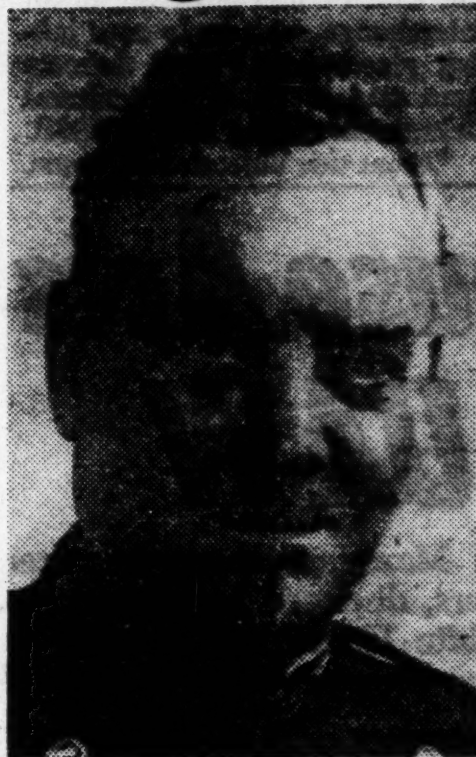
During the first stage, the states parties to the treaty would not be relieved of the obligations assumed by them under existing treaties and agreements, but they would be bound to refrain from the use of armed force and to settle by peaceful means all the disputes that may arise between them.

It could be agreed that, pending the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons and also on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of European countries, the states parties to the treaty undertake not to take any further steps to increase their armed forces stationed on foreign territories under treaties and arrangements concluded by them previously.

During the second stage, the states concerned would assume in full the treaty commitments related to the setting up of the collective security system in Europe, with the simultaneous complete termination of the North Atlantic treaty, the Paris agreement and the Warsaw treaty.

The question of the countries of Eastern Europe—the countries of People's Democracy—was mentioned here.

To raise this question at the present conference means to move



BULGANIN

us toward interference in the internal affairs of these states.

Disarmament

All those who are genuinely concerned with the present state of affairs which is characterized by the armaments race, and the discovery of ever more dangerous and powerful weapons of mass destruction—a fact which enhances the threat of a new war with its incalculable miseries—cannot help associating themselves with the demand to put an end to the arms race, to put atomic energy to peaceful uses only and for the benefit of civilization.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it now as in the past, favors broad international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, the importance of which was stressed by President Eisenhower in his well-known statement.

The Soviet government has taken a decision to contribute to the international pool of atomic materials of the International Atomic Energy Agency an appropriate amount of fissionable materials as soon as an agreement on setting up this agency has been reached.

It should be pointed out in this connection that the Soviet Union considers it right to establish such levels of armed forces for the five powers as those which had been proposed by the United States, Britain, France and Canada.

It would be a fact of great importance if this conference were to come out in favor of an international agreement embodying our common consent to establish the level of the armed forces of the United States, the USSR and China at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men for each and of Britain and France at 650,000 men and to limit the levels of the armed forces for all other states to 150,000 to 200,000 men.

I would like to stress once again that the Soviet government has accepted the proposal made by the three powers in regard to conventional armaments.

Now we are entitled to expect

Ike Calls NATO Anti-Nazi; Bulganin Asks All-Europe Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

between East and West.

President Eisenhower's press secretary, James Hagerty, went out of his way to emphasize at the briefing today that a healthy spirit exists among the Big Four. Hagerty said, that is the way he wanted to describe the "tone of this Foreign Ministers' meeting."

The smooth and rapid way in which they reached agreement, said Hagerty, "is a very healthy sign of the way the conference is developing."

Hagerty said, "I am sure some of you have been to conferences

Japanese Accept China Bid to Send Trade Delegates

PEKING.—The Japan International Trade Promotion Association has accepted a Chinese invitation that a delegation to China be sent by it jointly with two other trade organs to conduct talks on the carrying out of the new Sino-Japanese trade agreement, according to Tokyo press reports.

At a recent meeting the Standing Committee of the association decided to contact the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade and the Sino-Japanese Trade Association on this matter. The invitation for a joint delegation came from the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade.

The association also decided to set up a committee for holding Chinese commodity exhibitions in Tokyo and Osaka, in accordance with the Sino-Japanese trade agreement signed in May.

In addition, the association will send a trade mission to the Korean Democratic People's Republic and to invite trade delegations to visit Japan from Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

that those powers take a step which would insure agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons. That would put the whole problem of disarmament on firm ground.

Neutrality

Experience shows that some states which pursued a neutral policy in time of war were able to insure security for their peoples and play a positive role. This was confirmed, in particular, by the experience of the second World War, although the neutrality of some countries was not beyond reproach.

The Soviet government considers also that if some state or other, wishing to pursue the policy of neutrality and non-participation in military groupings, as long as these groupings are in existence, raises the questions of the guarantee of their security and territorial integrity, the great powers should meet such wishes.

In any case, the USSR is ready to participate in such guarantees, as it has declared, for instance, with regard to Austria.

East-West Relations

The present state of affairs when artificial restrictions of various kinds have been introduced in a number of countries as a result of which the economic and trade ties between many countries developed over many years have been broken, is one of the serious obstacles on the way to the relaxation of international tension.

Such restrictions that are usually introduced when the economy of a state is subordinated to the interests of military preparations cannot be justified in any way if one is governed by the desire for a settlement of the outstanding international problems and for the termination of the "cold war."

Accordingly, we stand for a broad development of international contacts and cooperation in the field of culture and science, for the removal of obstacles impeding intercourse among nations.

where it has taken many more hours, days and weeks to reach this point. So I just threw that in to point out and stress what my personal opinion is, an indication of the way in which the members of all four delegations are trying to work together to present the discussions and to discuss the subjects which we are all interested in.

While agreeing on the above agenda, the Foreign Ministers decided that additional items for the agenda will be referred to heads of state for decision.

Biggest Trucker Agrees To Pact With 18,000

BOSTON, July 19. — Union and company spokesmen announced today that Associated Transport, Inc., the nation's largest long distance truck carrier, has reached an agreement with striking drivers in Southern New England.

A spokesman for Local 25, AFL Teamsters Union, said the big carrier had signed a three-year contract calling for an eventual \$2.17 per hour for drivers. The drivers struck June 14 in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The strike and subsequent lockout affects 18,000 drivers.

\$7,500 Bail Demanded On Traffic Charge

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Paul A. Brown, formerly Samuel Horowitz, was ordered to produce the excessive sum of \$7,500 bail money by Judge Herbert Schultz today in the Milwaukee County District Court. Brown has been charged with falsification of an automobile registration for using his new name.

Deputy District Attorney Joseph E. Tierney demanded this exorbitant sum because "Horowitz fought extradition proceedings straight up to the Minnesota Supreme Court" M. Michael Essin, Brown's attorney, stated that his client had every right and privilege in demanding due process of law while being held in Minnesota.

Essin further stated that Brown had never violated the law under the registration code but merely had changed his name. There is no law in the state of Wisconsin against anyone wishing to use a different name.

Brown, formerly an organizer for the Communist Party in St. Paul, Minnesota, had spent six months in a Minneapolis prison on the same charge and an additional eight months in the same prison awaiting decision on Habeas Corpus proceedings from the Minnesota Supreme Court. He was brought back to Milwaukee on July 14.

The Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress has demanded reduction in bail on the basis that Brown has never committed a crime and further that excessive bail was placed on Brown as a part of the McCarthyite frame-up being planned by Governor Kohler, the FBI and District Attorney McCauley of Milwaukee County.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed at factory gates exposing this frame-up.

The Executive Director of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress was also served with another subpoena from the Un-American Activities Committee on the very day of Brown's hearing, July 15. The Executive Director of WCRC, John Gilman, said "the timing of this subpoena in Washington August 2 was planned in order to further intimidate those who are leading the fight to free Brown."

The preliminary hearing of Brown was set for August 9, 1955.

Strike Deadlock At Lincoln Lab In Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—(FP)—Virtually all work has come to a close at the super-secret Lincoln laboratory in this city and Lexington as negotiations bogged down between striking guards and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The guards belong to an independent union. When they set up picketlines, other union workers refused to pass through the strikers.

Federal Court Orders Texas College To Admit Negro Woman Student

A West Texas federal court ruled on Monday that Texas Western College must admit a Negro woman student. Judge R. E. Thomason, sitting in El Paso, handed down the ruling, although school authorities said the University of Texas, of which the defendant college is a part, had voted to abolish segregation in all branches in the fall of 1956.

Miss Thelma White pushed her suit, despite the Texas University regents vote, she said, because she wanted the vote buttressed by a court decree.

On the same day in Richmond, Va., a three-man federal court in a hearing on desegregation in Prince Edward County, Va., refused to set a date for ending segregated schools. One of the three judges,

Armistead M. Dobie, even implied that closing the schools might be one way of complying with the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

The Virginia court followed closely the pattern set last Friday by a similar court in Columbia, S. C., in a hearing on the Clarendon County desegregation case. The Prince Edward officials were permitted by the court decree to

make "necessary arrangements" in their own time for ending segregated schools. But in order to comply with the letter of the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling while mangling its spirit, the court enjoined the Prince Edward trustees from refusing to admit children to schools on account of race or color.

According to their decree, the injunction does not apply until after school officials have "made necessary arrangements" to desegregate "with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court."

ASSURED BY JUDGE

When T. Justin Moore, counsel for the defendant school board, complained that he did not understand the meaning of "deliberate speed" and said he feared the "sword" of contempt proceedings hanging over the officials' heads, Judge Dobie answered with a question:

"Can you see this court sending them to jail if they come in good faith?"

And when Moore expressed surprise at the Supreme Court's ruling "after our arguments," Judge Dobie reassured him:

"This is not the Supreme Court."

When attorneys Spottswood W. Robinson and Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, insisted upon a September, 1955, death date for segregated schools, Judge Dobie hinted that the state might abolish public schools if such a decree was issued and declared that the Supreme Court could not compel a state to establish a school system. At another point, when Robinson asserted that Negroes would be the last to want an end to public schools but that they "cannot accept segregated school," Judge Dobie answered impatiently:

"Come hell or high water, come darkness or dawn, non-segregation or nothing at all."

J. Lindsay Almond, Virginia Attorney General, accused the Negroes of being "drunk with power and hell bent on a orgy to produce chaos."

In Vicksburg, Miss., 140 Negro parents presented the local board with petitions requesting integrated schools in September. If the request is denied, the petitioners said the local branch of the NAACP would take the matter to the Federal District Court.

Phone Operators Strike: 'Heat Unbearable'

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 19.—A strike of 35 perspiring operators ended after six and one-half hours yesterday. The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., had to rush in supervisory personnel to man switchboards during the walkout.

The Girls, members of Local 1001, Communications Workers of America (CIO), said the heat in their office was "unbearable," and left the office at 1 p.m., when the temperature shot into the 90's.

They returned to work at 7:30 p.m., apparently at the request of Mary Lee, president of local 1001. A Union spokesman said the matter would be taken up as routine grievance today.

Mary Hanscom, New Jersey director of the CWA, said the operators had complained to the company early in the month working conditions were intolerable and asked that air conditioning be installed. She said the company was reluctant to put the equipment in because it is planning to close the office in 1957.

Union officials said a similar walkout was headed off yesterday at Merchantville when company officials promised to install air conditioning equipment at that office.

Oil Union Hits GOP Anti-Labor Drive, Tells Demos to Clean House

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union has declared its support of Democratic Party denunciation of the Republican anti-labor activity in the states and in Washington. It asked, however, in the latest issue of its newspaper, "Union News," when the Democrats are going to put their own house in order.

It lauded as "correct," the charge by Paul M. Butler, Democratic national committee chairman, that the "Republican party is conducting a vigorous campaign against labor in a state-by-state and basis and in Washington."

"The records of the GOP-controlled federal government and many GOP-dominated state governments bear out Mr. Butler's charge against the Republicans," the OCAW Union News declared editorially.

"But," it said, "we can't help remembering that:

"1. Many Democrats who voted to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 are still sitting in Congress as Democrats and haven't altered

their own anti-labor sentiments.

"2. Twelve of the 18 states which have passed 'right-to-work' laws are controlled by Democrats."

They asked Butler "What, if any, kind of campaign he's waging on the anti-labor wing of his own party?"

UAW Studying Chrysler Offer

DETROIT, July 19.—The CIO United Auto Workers said today it would resume contract talks with Chrysler Corporation "as soon as we have had an opportunity to study the (company's latest) offer."

Negotiations were broken off indefinitely yesterday after the company presented the union an offer believed closely parallel to the settlement reached between the union and Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said the union would contact the company, the last of the

industry's "big three," and arrange for resumption of negotiations as soon as the study of the offer was completed.

Neither side would divulge the contents of the offer but it was believed to contain a supplemental unemployment compensation section which would guarantee workers up to a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits in event of layoffs.

The contract, which covers 130,000 Chrysler production workers, expires Aug. 31, but both sides have expressed hope of reaching a new settlement well in advance of the expiration date.

House Okays Bill to Bar Strikes in Gov't Agencies

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House passed yesterday without a dissenting vote a bill that can inflict untold damage at some future time on labor's right to strike. The bill, introduced by Rep. Charles E. Bennett, Florida Democrat, bars employment by the U. S. government or any federal agency of two categories of persons.

1. Anyone who "advocates" or who belongs to an organization that "advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government."

2. Anyone who "participates in any strike or asserts the right to strike" against the U. S. government or any federal agency or is a member of any "organization of government employees that asserts the right to strike" against the U. S. government or any federal agency.

Violation of the act is punishable by one year and one day imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

The bill makes permanent the provision of riders which have been included in all appropriation bills except three, since 1946.

During the discussion on the bill, Rep. John McCormack (D. Mass.) House Democratic floor leader, asked Rep. T. James Tumulty (D. N.J.), who was handling the bill, what was meant by the word "asserts" in the phrase "asserts the right to strike."

Tumulty said that the bill originally used the word "believes" but that this had been changed to "assert" to make it more restrictive. The word "believe," McCormack indicated, would have made the bill unconstitutional as a clear infringement of the right of opinion.

Tumulty answered that in the bill the word "assert" is "almost tantamount to the word 'incitement' and implied some overt act. But the overt act of striking is already included in the phrase

"participates in any strike" and so the use of the word "assert" in the bill leaves it open to the widest and widest interpretation.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

An Editorial

WE ARE NEARING the most dangerous moment of the present session of Congress—its wind-up stage. That is the moment when the reactionaries pull their fast plays and labor's professed friends most often miss the ball.

As the AFL and CIO point out, the great bulk of the business before this session remains unfinished and there is a threat that some of the measures regarded by the unions and people generally as most important, will be forgotten in the congressional rush to escape Washington.

The minimum wage bill is up for action, but there is a strong move to cut the \$1.00 an hour approved in the Senate to 90 cents.

There is still no action on school aid legislation and the proposed desegregation provision. Nor is there action on health, low-cost housing and other bills.

Unions and other peoples groups of every community in the country must be alert in the coming days against "quickie" maneuvers by the reactionaries. They should let their Congressmen know that the people back home are watching and keeping score.

Visiting Kharkov

MOSCOW, July 19.—A group of American farmers touring the Soviet Union left Moscow last night by train for Kharkov.

They were accompanied by a group of U.S. newsmen.

Yesterday the American farmers toured collective farms in the Moscow area.

Coast Guard Punishes Witness for Bridges

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (FP). — Two matters of major importance marked the first week of the Bridges denaturalization hearing after the June 27-July 11 recess. One was a ruling by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman that he would not permit evidence relating to the general question of domination by the Communist Party of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The defense contends that the attempt to denaturalize and deport Harry Bridges is really aimed at the union, and that evidence that the union, as a democratically run organization, is not dominated by anyone but its membership is vitally germane to its case.

Goodman said he would admit only testimony specifically related to the question as to whether Bridges committed perjury, in swearing, in obtaining his naturalization, that he was not and had never been a member of the Communist Party. The judge added he was not interested in anyone's opinions but only in the specific facts.

Bridges himself said on the stand: "You're trying to make me look like a dope. I took no orders from the Communists or anyone else. I've forgotten more about how to handle union affairs than those people ever knew. I can answer any questions on trade union programs. If they correspond to the Communist Party's policies that's just too bad."

"I have heard some of the most fantastic statements made here. Nobody here can control the ILWU. It's impossible. That's the way we built it. I'll stake my life and the outcome of the case on that."

WITNESS PERSECUTED

The other significant event of the week was the lifting of the port security card of a defense witness after he left the stand. The witness was Frank Jenkins, a member of his ILWU local executive board. His card had expired in 1953, but so have all the other Coast Guard clearances, and the men have been operating on the old passes.

The Coast Guard said Jenkins' pass was "revoked" a few days before its expiration (on the grounds that he was a member of the Bridges Defense Committee, which is on the Attorney General's subversive list), and that they had been looking for Jenkins ever since. He has been actively on view at work and in his union in Seattle.

Richard Gladstein, Bridges' attorney, called the lifting of Jenkins' card intimidation, and said he

refrained from calling many longshoremen as witnesses because he feared Coast Guard blacklisting in reprisal. When Assistant U. S. Attorney Lynn Gillard admitted he had got in touch with the Coast Guard after he discovered Jenkins had an expired card, Gladstein said it was "a remarkable and terrifying thing."

OTHER WITNESSES

Following Bridges' own appearance on the stand for the second time, the week's witnesses were ILWU international representative Matt Meehan of Portland, Ore.; B. B. Jones, an old-time longshoreman who was a member of the Communist Party until 1939 and was accused by John Schomaker of being present when Bridges was allegedly recruited into the Communist Party; Jenkins; Frank M. Andrews, a longshoreman from Olympia, Was.; Roy M. Donnelly, a ship clerk from San Pedro; and Herman Munn, a communist from 1931 to 1935 and allegedly the person who recommended recruiting Bridges.

Both Jones and Mann specifically and vehemently denied that they ever knew Bridges as a party member, or that they had ever even considered him as a party possibility. Two government witnesses, Schomaker and David Saunders, were recalled for further cross-examination to expose numerous discrepancies and impossibilities in their previous testimony.

Before the defense opened, Judge Goodman said he would take under advisement a motion for dismissal on the ground the government did not present "clear and unequivocal evidence" against Bridges. The judge said he "took it for granted" that since his naturalization Bridges had "conducted himself in every way as a good American citizen." Defense attorney Telford Taylor noted the complaint charged that Bridges had been a member of the Communist Party since his naturalization.

"Well, then," Goodman said, "I find against the government on that point right now."

Send contributions to the Daily Worker \$100,000 fund campaign to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Editor Says, Heed Anti-Bias Ruling

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Almost drowned out by the loudmouthed Dixiecrats is the small chorus of southern realists who are pleading with grace the inevitable death of jimcrow. Norman Bassett, editor of the Tuscaloosa News, who advised his readers "whether now or later, it's coming"—referring to integration—is the latest voice in the chorus.

Bassett, whose paper is published at the seat of the University of Alabama, hailed the fact that Negroes had been ordered admitted to the school, pointing out that he could foresee "any other conclusions without going counter to the reasoning of the U. S. Supreme Court."

"Our university authorities can do everything possible, short of contempt, to delay and postpone the admission of colored students. Some counsel such a course, expecting final opening of the doors after every single legal step has been taken. But we do not see the wisdom of following such a policy."

Bassett decried "agitation" and "hurry-up tactics" and did not think that "obstinacy such as is represented in the thinking of those who propose resolutions calling for impeachment of the United States Supreme Court" help matters.

"What we see happening in our section," Bassett concluded, "is an outgrowth of democratic processes. We have heard the voice of authority. And we might as well be sensibly realistic in heeding and following it."

Other leading white southerners opinion framers who have countered the Dixiecrat propaganda machine recently have been Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Times, William Faulkner, the Nobel Prize-Winning Mississippi author, and the editor of the Florence (S.C.) Morning News.

Jail Union Head In Singapore

PEKING.—The Singapore government has arrested the president of Singapore's Factory and Shop Workers' Union, Young Koh Kim, according to news agency reports.

Lim Chin Siong, secretary-general of the union who is an assembly man, issued a statement protesting to the Singapore government against its constant arrests of trade union leaders under the "emergency regulations." He demanded that the government release the arrested trade unionists unconditionally or that they be dealt with openly under proper legal procedure.

Los Angeles Democrats Map Plans for 1956 Elections

By HARPER POULSON

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—The 1956 elections, as regards both candidates and platform, came to the center of the stage at the Democratic party county central committee's July meeting at the state building.

A motion by Chairman Don Rost that the committee ask State Sen. Richard Richards to become "available" for next year's Senate race against Republican Thomas Kuchel was tabled after spirited discussion.

Delegates said they wanted Ford Foundation President Robert L. Hutchins, State Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and other "possibles" polled too.

A full "early-on-the-agenda" discussion on ways to "influence" the 1956 Democratic party platform was set for next month's county committee meeting by almost unanimous vote.

"If this county committee wants to have a voice in formulating the party's platform, we should begin now discussing resolutions on the kind of world we would like to see," said one delegate.

Continued growth of the Democratic club movement was indi-

cated by approval of charters for seven new clubs and actual chartering of five approved earlier. New clubs showed growth among Negro, Mexican-American and labor votes, as well as an increased independent role for women voters in the party.

Dr. John A. Somerville, Negro candidate in 1953 for Los Angeles city council, led a list of new appointments to the county committee to fill vacancies caused by resignations. He will serve in the 63rd assembly district.

County committee members slapped Mayor Norris Poulson for his "shocking" stand in favor of removing power to fix natural gas rates from the Federal Power Commission.

The mayor's stand misrepresents the interests of Los Angeles consumers for it would mean higher gas rates, said a unanimously passed resolution.

A second resolution approved the cancellation of the Dixon-Yates Atomic Power project, and called on the Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee to "investigate other cases of probable mis-use of public authority and power."

Capital Transit Seizure Sought

By D.C. Officials

WASHINGTON, July 19.—District of Columbia officials urged Congress today to empower the municipal government to seize and operate the capital's bus and street car system which has been paralyzed by a strike for 18 days.

The plea came as the strike-bound Capital Transit Co. offered a one-year "final settlement" of its contract dispute with AFL transit workers and the union promptly rejected the offer.

The company proposed a wage increase of 10 cents an hour and \$5 a month in top future pensions.

The union has demanded a 25-cent per hour increase for drivers to give them \$2.15 and 31 cents for mechanics to give them \$2.34 an hour. It also demanded substantially higher pension increases and fringe benefits.

NEHRU

(Continued from Page 1)

tensions have faded, he added. In reference to possible free elections in Indochina, Nehru said the Geneva armistice agreements on Indochina must be implemented or

"the whole agreement comes to an end."

"It will mean a breach of agreement," he said, "upsetting the whole general agreement structure, which might have dangerous consequences—even to world peace."

Reviewing the events of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, Nehru said that "the logical conclusion is that the Cominform will automatically go."

The Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) was set up in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1947 to coordinate the activities of the Communist parties in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in June, 1948, and the bureau was transferred to Bucharest.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 13.00
The Worker 2.00 3.50

Landlord Scares Welfare Tenants from Voicing Complaints

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

HOW THE LANDLORD of 41-41 147th St., Flushing, according to one tenant whose rent has been paid by the Welfare Department, is able to quell any demands for repairs or painting in his furnished rooms was told by the tenant, Frederick Brooks, 51 years old.

"The landlord and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Keating, know the history of every family in the building," said Brooks. "They know when tenants move in, which ones aren't citizens, and so on. They use this information to intimidate the tenants, many of whom don't speak much English and are terrified of being kicked off Welfare rolls."

"I know that since October, 1953, the landlord won't even fix a window. The plaster on the walls is falling down. Yet he's getting \$70 a month a room. He also rents a building on Roosevelt and Bowne, nearby, also filled with Welfare tenants."

Until last week, said Brooks, he never was able to get receipts for the rent he paid, although the Welfare Department

until July 5 gave him \$78.80 every two weeks, of which he paid the landlord \$35.

Mrs. Keating, he said, cashes the Welfare checks for the tenants, taking out the rent, and also lends them money when they run short. "They can't live on what they get, so they're always owing her, and that's another way to keep them quiet," said Brooks.

Brooks was cut off relief rolls, then given an emergency relief late last week, in a dispute over insurance. A pin setter, he said he injured his back in a bowling alley where he was employed in 1948, and again in October, 1953.

LAST MARCH he was awarded \$900 in a workmen's compensation case, and \$12 a week. After paying attorney fees and back bills, and buying clothes and other necessities for his family, he said, and with his injury still preventing employment, he was forced to reapply for relief last May. He said he accounted for all the money to the satisfaction of social work-

ers except \$90.

A veteran of World War I, who enlisted at 13 and served overseas with the 71st artillery, Brooks claims relief workers went back into records of his 1939 suit against the city after an injury, pulled out unsubstantiated charges he played the races, "and is now trying to use the same thing against me." He had even been threatened with arrest for fraud, he said, adding, "I've told them to go on and arrest me, I'd like to air the whole mess in court."

In dispute also is Brooks' claim that when he reapplied for veterans' assistance, which is administered through Welfare, he told investigators he was to get \$12 weekly from workmen's compensation.

When insurance companies recently offered him a settlement which he rejected on the basis of legal and medical advice, one veterans' assistance official pressured him to accept it, he said, until he demanded to know if the Welfare authorities were working with the insurance companies.

Brooks' suit against the city arose when in 1938, after he was employed by the city for 16 years, he was injured on the job. At the time he was a Civil Service laborer in the division of apparatus of the fire college in Long Island City.

THE CITY CLAIMED that in 1939 he was legally dismissed because, while hospitalized, he failed to report his illness. A long suit over workmen's compensation, fought by the city, followed, and the dismissal order was revoked, but he was suspended.

"A five month trial, longest in the history of the fire department, was held, he said. "I sued the city and the fire department for back pay and reinstatement. The trial judge in 1939 ordered my reinstatement and two years' back pay."

"But the City of New York then took back what had been given me in relief. The lawyer got half. I was left with about \$600. The city threatened to appeal, and managed never to

reinstate me."

Brooks had other troubles, too. His first wife in 1932 left him, he said, with the care of three boys and a girl. That was when he began to deal with the Department of Welfare, under whose auspices, he said, the children were boarded out—all in different homes. The boys are now grown and married, two in the Navy.

Brooks said that before he was handed the \$9.05 emergency cash to feed his family last week, he spent from 9:30 to 4 p.m. at the veterans' assistance office. Eight persons in the administrator's office at 630 Ninth Ave., took notes and questioned him, he said. A Mr. Corn, he said, threatened, "We can make it bad for you."

Among them was Mrs. Thomas, the investigator who had said I must be a 'dirty Commie,' but when I accused her of this before the others, she denied it," said Brooks. "Others voiced sneers and threats right there, though. One man said, 'You go to Union Square much?'"

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

THE GENEVA AGENDA

THE MUTUAL assurances of good will and of a common desire for peace which marked the first day of the Geneva conference were, on the second day, translated into substance. The representatives of the four nations were able to agree quickly on procedural questions, and emerged with an agenda with a promptness unusual for such meetings. Consequently, they could proceed at once to tackle the issues which have caused international tension.

These issues were embodied in the four points of the agenda—German reunification, European security, disarmament and development of East-West contacts. Although it is regrettable that the issue of China and the Far East was not included, a real effort to reach agreement on these points can take us a long step away from the cold war, which has cast such a baleful shadow over our world.

The hope that real progress will be made was encouraged by the speeches of the principal figures, including in part the speech of President Eisenhower. It is unfortunate, however, that our President, after expressing support for the right of all peoples to live at peace regardless of their "philosophical convictions," proceeded to argue for the "liberation of the satellites," which is to say he would like to impose his "political convictions" upon the peoples of Eastern Europe.

THE MAJOR obstacle to the Geneva conferences reaching an understanding, however, is the State Department conception as to the real meaning of the German question. A rearmament Germany is pictured exclusively as a threat to the Soviet Union, and the New York Times, in an editorial yesterday suggested that a "solution" to the problem could be reached by "reassuring the Soviets" and by creating a neutral zone between a rearmament Germany AND THE EAST.

Such an unrealistic treatment of the problem not only violates the interests of the American people but if insisted upon, would make a settlement of the German question impossible.

The important fact is that a rearmament Germany would threaten its neighbors to the West even more than those to the East.

The French and British are fully aware of this, and herein lies the source of the differences between Faure and Eden on the one hand and the Eisenhower-Dulles delegation on the other. For on this German question the people of France and Britain have much in common with the Soviet position, and if Eisenhower insists on their acceptance of our State Department's formula, those differences will widen.

As for the fourth point on the agenda—East-West contacts—we are seeing in the tours of Soviet and American farm delegations a preview of what can be achieved if concrete steps are agreed upon to facilitate the interchange of people, trade and ideas. On this point our government has much to do to put its own house in order.

But none of the problems before the Big Four are, to quote Eisenhower, "inherently insoluble." If the people's will for peace continues to make itself felt at Geneva, the conference can indeed be, as the New York Times says, "a turning point in postwar history."

ROBESON'S PASSPORT

WHEN PAUL ROBESON, the world famous Negro baritone, requested again on Monday that his right to travel be granted by the U. S. State Department, the event called for action to fit President Eisenhower's words at Geneva. The President told the Big Four conference:

"It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down."

The words were directed against "artificial barriers such as now interfere with communications" between the world's peoples.

For five years now Robeson has been held at home in a manner resembling "house arrest," his travel limited to continental United States. And it is ironic that one of the principal reasons for the denial of a passport was to prevent his speaking and acting for just such a meeting for peace as is now under way in Geneva.

State Department functionaries now say they will give "careful and prompt attention" to Robeson's request. However, the only proper attention to be given is the granting of a passport, a step which will raise our country's prestige. For other peoples have wondered these five years why this nation's most outstanding male singer has been forced to decline invitations to sing.

THE RECENT CONVENTION of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted a comprehensive resolution on labor and industry embodying a program of cooperation between the Negro people and the trade union movement. The resolution gives evidence of the great progress that has been made among the Negro people in recognizing that historically they can march forward hand-in-hand with organized labor; and the fact that this common ground expresses itself in an advanced manner on many key issues.

Our interest centers particularly on the section of the resolution dealing with the AFL-CIO merger, which the NAACP hails as an important advance.

The NAACP is a powerful organization and has an important influence not alone in the Negro community but in the labor movement as a whole. It is recognized as an important force by the officialdom of labor—and this in no small way is due to the fact that we have today about 1,500,000 Negroes in trade union ranks, many of whom are active, articulate and militant even though very weakly represented in the higher echelons of leadership. What the NAACP has to say of the merger terms, especially as they concern the key questions of discrimination and the South is very important.

THE RESOLUTION first reaffirms in general the NAACP's cooperation to labor unions on ALL issues. It speaks, therefore, not as some outside force but as a close associate of the trade unions.

The resolution then has a section in which it is noted that there are a "dwindling number" of unions that still practice discrimination. The NAACP calls on all its members and branches to wage a struggle within the unions against these undemocratic practices; also by use of existing FEP laws and through possible court action. They are further urged to bring pressure on the Secretary of Labor who has such problems under his department.

The resolution then welcomes

World of Labor

by George Morris



The NAACP and The AFL-CIO Merger

the merger because it will also be a stronger force against discrimination and it adds "We also call on the new federation to launch an intensive drive to organize the unorganized, in the South especially."

The resolution expresses "gratification" with the "clear and forthright statement recognizing the equal status of all minority groups in the new Federation." This presumably is an estimate of the provision in the merger constitution that assures a "share of the full benefits of trade unionism" to all without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

MOST INTERESTING and significant, however, is the next sentence of the NAACP's resolution which indicates what the organization believes the above cited provision of the merger constitution means or is supposed to mean. The NAACP says:

"The NAACP firmly believes that there must be no place in the merged federation or its affiliates for 'segregated locals' 'colored auxiliaries,' 'lily white' clauses in union constitutions or wage differentials or separate lines of progression (that is, job status) based on race."

The NAACP, thereupon, decided to work with the merged labor body for the "complete elimination" of all those discriminatory practices.

IT WOULD BE FINE, of course, if all the NAACP says is within the merger terms were really in them. But as we have pointed out a number of times the LETTER of that section in the constitution provides con-

siderably less. As we observed many of the discriminating unions can "show" they are letting Negroes outside the union or in "auxiliaries," have a "share of the benefits of trade unionism" although not membership and full rights.

I know that at least some of the NAACP leaders are as well aware as we are that the language chosen for the merger constitution was the result of a sharp struggle, designed to both express a non-discrimination policy and still leave a free hand to unions that discriminate.

Some days after the merger was announced I heard the NAACP's labor secretary, speaking before a union convention, express fear that the fight against discrimination may not go well because of the merger terms.

No less important, however, is the force of an organization like the NAACP and of others, of course, who tell the world they consider the merger terms to mean the outlawing of discrimination in the new union "or its affiliates."

In short it means that the NAACP says in a nice way to merged labor "as we understand it, you will enforce a ban on all forms of discrimination and we expect it."

Second, the NAACP states it expects the much promised southern organizing drive to be made good.

The NAACP's program, therefore, offers a common ground for constructive cooperation in unions on a number of very important questions which, it need hardly be added, is most welcome to progressive unionists.

IN THE NEGRO PRESS

Negro Editors Urge No Compromise with Racists

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS warns its readers not to take for granted the announcement by City Council President Joseph T. Sharkey that Brooklyn Democrats will recommend a second Negro nominee for the Municipal Court bench. To do so, the editorial fears, "might cause . . . interest in the present campaign to wane, resulting in less votes for the Negro candidate, or candidates."

The Amsterdam News letters column was almost filled with a reprint of a Florence (S.C.) Morning News editorial which appeared shortly after the May 31 anti-segregation ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court. "We Can't Win," is the title given the piece by the South Carolina editor, who called upon his fellow citizens to accept the inevitable. The concluding paragraphs of the reprint read:

"There is nothing cowardly about stopping a fight when you've been beaten — hands down. It is a little insane to waste your institutions, resources, progress and possible future after you have lost a fight."

"Segregation is going—it's all but gone. South Carolina and the rest of the South can't re-

verse the trend . . . We can fight—and we will fight—but let's be honest with ourselves and ask how hard we want to fight when we know we can't win."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER's editor and columnist, confirmed McCarthyite George S. Schuyler, noted the changed political atmosphere with this choleric paragraph in his "World Today" column:

"Passports now being issued to Communies and security risks, so why withhold them from (Paul) Robeson (Dr. W.E.B.) DuBois, et al? Let this new laxity be interracial!"

J. A. Rogers, another Courier columnist, asks what the southern racists have to be proud of, since their ancestry includes slaves and criminals, especially those in Virginia and Georgia. On the other hand, reminds Rogers, "locks, prisons, brothels were unknown in Africa south of the Sahara before the coming of the white man." The same holds for the Indians, Rogers continues and asks:

"So why so stuck up over the mere accident of color, fellow?"

The Courier editorial describes the hard-bitten opposition to integration as follows: "After nearly a century of

emancipation and public education, there still remains a hard core of these mentally retarded followers of the Confederate tradition whose demagogues egg them on to insensate opposition to desegregation."

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN editorializing on the same subject, recalls that southern racists expressed a preference for Hitler over integrated living during World War II, and calls for no "Compromise with wrong."

Speaking directly to President Eisenhower, the editorial declares:

"We say it's time for a change."

"If President Eisenhower wants to mouth pious but meaningless platitudes and confuse the issue by terming our legitimate aspiration 'extraneous' or 'erroneous,' then we simply will have to proceed without the help of Mr. Eisenhower."

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER and the NEW YORK AGE DEFENDER, in identical editorials, whack at both Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson for their stand against civil rights amendments, called "extraneous" (Continued on Page 6)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Tuning in One Show, Then Another

I ENJOYED the intelligent tomfoolery of Ranson Sherman on Channel 4 last Saturday night. . .

BUT SAVE us from any more asinine baseball dramas like Eliot Asinof's *Man on Spikes* which the Goodyear TV Playhouse did on Channel 4 last Sunday night. It was awful. . .

RAMAR OF THE Jungle, probably the worst show for kids on TV, never fails to press home the brutal thought that one white can lick a hundred colored men. . .

CONAN DOYLE would turn over in his grave if he knew what the producers of the TV program *Sherlock Holmes* were doing to his famous stories and his reputation. . .

A Reader, M. S. writes into say he had a wonderful time watching the *Life of Jack London* on Channel 2 last Sunday afternoon. . .

THERE'S A NICE two page color spread on Negro folksinger Charity Bailey in the current *Herald Trib* TV and Radio Magazine. . .

ADLAI STEVENSON has been named to the board of directors of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films which produces educational and commercial movies. Stevenson also recently joined RCA's legal battery. . .

ABBOTT AND Costello are preparing to film (and to murder) the Cervantes classic *Don Quixote* in color and CinemaScope. . .

MOVIE SADISM is under fire from all quarters. National feeling on this subject is beginning to tell on at least one studio. Allied Artists has just announced that it will produce . . . "Sweet Violence." . . It's murder. . .

ONWARD AND UPWARD with Movie Art: A baffling memo to the studio staff signed by executive producer Jack Warner said:

"The picture now known as 'A Handful of Clouds' will hereafter be called: 'I Died A Thousand Times.'"

"The picture now known as 'I Died A Thousand Times' will hereafter be called: 'A Handful of Clouds.'"

"Please change your records accordingly."

Other Cultural News

THE EAST German publishing house of Volk und Welt is getting out a popular edition of 70,000 copies of V. J. Jerome's novel *Lantern for Jeremy*. . .

A **JAPANESE** translation of Jewish Life editor Louis Harap's *Social Roots of the Arts* has appeared. . .

ROMEO AND JULIET, the full-length Soviet ballet film starring the world famous Galina Ulanova won high praise when it was shown at the Vogue in San Francisco during the recent UN Anniversary sessions. "Some adverse political reaction was expected from the audience," said one journal, "but none was forthcoming and in fact the Russian *Romeo* got high praise."

THE SCORE for Hitchcock's new film *To Catch A Thief* with Cary Grant and Grace Kelly consists of solo sax with rhythm. The saxophonist is **Georgie Auld**. . .

ALEXANDER NEVSKY and *Chapayev*, two outstanding Soviet films of the 30s will be shown together at the Thalia on Thursday. . .

THE SCREEN ACTORS Guild, unable to reach agreement with movie and TV producers on the question of 100 percent repayment of minimum wage scales to performers for the second television showing of filmed entertainment, is weighing a call to its membership for a strike vote.

Alabama Legislators Join Segregation Hysteria

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19—(FP). The season for segregation agitation is in full swing in the Alabama state legislature, as the contagion spread from neighboring Georgia.

One legislator introduced a bill to ban the solicitation of funds for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The state house also refused, despite Gov. James E. Folsom's re-



Robeson Visits Campuses; Tells What He Found

By PAUL ROBESON

It is good, these days, to get out to the college campuses and see the stirring of new life among the students. The Ivy Curtain of conformity, which for a decade has shut them off from the sunlight of independent thinking, is beginning to wilt. The fresh breeze of free expression is beginning to filter into the stale atmosphere of the cold-war classrooms.

This changing scene, noted by various progressive writers and lecturers who have visited the colleges in recent months, is renewing for me the bonds which have always connected me closely with this area of American life.

So it is a real pleasure, nowadays, to receive from student groups a growing number of invitations to appear at various universities — Northwestern, Kansas, Wisconsin, Chicago, UCLA, and others. Some of these requests are for concerts, such as was held here at New York's City College a few months ago, in support of my right to function as an artist; and others are for lectures sponsored by campus supporters of academic freedom.

Last month at Swarthmore College it was my privilege to appear both as artist and citizen, and this is always most gratifying because for me these roles are one and inseparable. Swarthmore to which I had been invited by the Forum for Free Speech, has an enrollment of 900; but an overflow audience of 1,000 attended. Students came from other schools in that part of Pennsylvania—from Lincoln, including some of the African students there, and from Bryn Mawr.

It was a moving experience, warm with memories of my youth



PAUL ROBESON

in nearby Princeton, and the days when I had come to play baseball against Swarthmore with the Rutgers teams. Memories of my father who was a Lincoln graduate and of my brother Bill who studied there and took me around the school. Memories, too, of my mother, for Swarthmore is a Quaker college and she was one of the Bustill family with a Quaker tradition going back to colonial days.

The first part of the program consisted of songs and a scene from *Othello*, and there were piano solos by Alan Booth, the distinguished artist who accompanied me.

The musical phase of the evening was in celebration of the 30th anniversary of my concert career as a singer, but it also served as the text for my talk which followed; and with song I illustrated the root idea of my stand as a

citizen for equal rights, for human dignity and fulfillment, for peace among the nations. I sought to explain to these eager young listeners how my viewpoint — which many of them thought too radical was the natural outgrowth of my development as a Negro artist. I recalled how love for the songs of my people, the only songs for my first five years as a singer, widened to include the songs of other peoples as I grew to know them and found in them a kindred soul, a kindred beauty. I recalled how that knowledge led to an interest in other peoples, in their history and cultures, and in their lives today.

And so the talk, like the songs, seemed to move around the world, noting the epochal social changes of our times, urging an understanding of that reality, stressing the all-important need for peaceful coexistence. But inevitably the talk returned to the starting point — to the struggle and aspirations of the Negro in America.

Many questions were asked in the general discussion which followed and here, too, the focus came to bear on the outlook for Negro advancement. There was give-and-take on various matters, and everyone seemed to enjoy the exercises of free speech on this occasion. Indeed, as many of the students told me, the important thing for them was the chance to hear another viewpoint.

Yes, a ferment is growing among America's students, both Negro and white. Many are beginning to see that if a concern for future jobs has dictated conformity, a concern for their very lives requires that they think for themselves.

(Reprinted from 'Freedom')

Actors' Vote Held Major Setback To Entertainment Blacklist

The recent overwhelming vote upholding condemnation of AWARE, Inc., by the 1,500 member AFL American Federation of Television & Radio Actors is seen by Variety as a major setback for the witchhunters presaging further diminishment in "the strength of the blacklist system in radio, television, thespian employment."

Variety, trade paper of the entertainment industry, also saw in the vote the promise of a "complete change in the administration" of AFTRA after the next election.

Members of AFTRA voted by a margin of nearly two to one to condemn AWARE, Inc., amusement industry blacklisting outfit.

In a mail referendum, AFTRA members voted, 982 to 514, to support a resolution condemning the organization that set itself up nearly two years ago as a watchdog against "Communist conspiracy in the entertainment world." Since then it has supplanted Counter Attack, the group which published

the industry's first blacklist, Red Channels.

The AFTRA vote ended what radio and TV columnists have termed a reign of terror by AWARE over the union and its members.

The referendum vote backed up the action of a smaller number of members at a union meeting in May, who adopted by a vote of 197 to 149 a resolution that charged AWARE with using "the now familiar smear methods of innuendo" to "interfere in the internal affairs of our union."

The referendum vote was considered an unusually heavy one for the union, exceeding by 25 percent the total cast in a recent union election. That contest was the focus of a bitter controversy over the activity of the blacklisting outfit, which smeared 13 candidates running on an independent slate as having "what are considered significant public records in connection with Communist-front apparatus." A number of union leaders are directors of AWARE.



TODAY'S BEST BETS ON TV, MOVIES, DRAMA

TV
Giants-Cardinals (11) 1:25
Sports Review (7) 6:45
Weather & News (2) 7:25
Disneyland (7) 7:30: A Story of Dogs
Movie: Sensations with W. C. Fields, Sophie Tucker, Cab Calloway's Band, Eleanor Powell, others (11) 7:30
Frankie Laine Time (2) 8. Duke Ellington, Others—guests
Movie: Man in Iron Mask (11) 9
Spotlight on Harlem (13) 9:30
Play: The Gambler with Jack Carson (2) 10
This Is Your Life: Bebe Daniels (4) 10
Movie: I'll Reach for a Star (2) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:15
RADIO
Giants-Cardinals WMCA 1:25
News, all station 6 pm
New York '55 WRCA 6:30
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45

John Vandercook—news WABC
Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Conversation WRCA 8
Yankees-White Sox WINS 8:55
Best of Groucho WRCA 9
Boxing WABC 10:15. Fuentes vs Constance
MUSIC
Stadium Concerts—Phillips Schuyler, pianist
Piano Concerto No. 2 Saint-Saens
Impressions of Italy by Charpentier
Symphonie Espagnole by Lalo Sorcerer's Apprentice by Dukas
Now Playing
Artkine's in Magicolor
"THE FALL OF BERLIN"
Music by Shostakovich and
"LIFE IN THE ARCTIC"
STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Streets

Negro Press

(Continued from Page 5)

ous" by the President. "Even the witless," the editorial asserts, "know that without federal safeguards the South will interpret Negro rights as 'extraneous.'"

In opposing federal controls in the school aid bill, Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential aspirant, the editorial points out, "approves the manner in which the South will allocate monies in the local level."

In another editorial, the Defender papers note that "crude insinuations of Negro inferiority," such as "Little Black Sambo" . . . still sit on the library shelves. A.W.B.